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Is Bryan Losing Ground?

Mr. Bhyan's energetic canvass in his own State, and the hopeful efforts of the Republicans to beat him there, put Nebraska in the second place of interest and importance this autumn, next after Ohio.

Senator HAYWARD of Nebraska declares that in Mr. BRYAN'S numerous speeches in all parts of Nebraska "he is not saying as much about silver as he said in the last campaign." A correspondent of the Washington Star, writing from Lincoln, reports that although "Coin" HARVEY is travelling over the State preaching his doctrines, and although Mr. BRYAN continues to ins st that sixteen to one is as much of an issue as it ever was, the leader of the Chicago Democracy, as a matter of fact, is making very brief references to the silver question in the present campaign.

If that is so, he is losing ground as a leader and a candidate.

As the representative of the issues raised by the Chicago piatform of 1896, Mr. BRY-AN's leadership is indisputable, and his nomination by the next national convention of the Democracy is almost inevitable. As a figurehead for the anti-imperialists, a representative of the policy of Surrender. Mr. BRYAN is only second or third chop. He has followed where others have led. He has wabbled when others have stood firm. His own futile attempt, at the beginning of the war with Spain, to provide himself with some sort of military prestige to help along his political fortunes adds to his disqualifications a touch of the ridiculous.

If Surrender should become the main issue, and Silver should go to the background, then Mr. BRYAN is not the logical candidate. There are at least half a dozen men better entitled to lead the party in the coming campaign. Even Senator Hoan of Massachusetts has superior claims to the Democratic nomination.

Why We Paid to Spain the Twenty Million Dollars.

In the Ohio political campaign Demoeratic speakers have denounced our payment of twenty million dollars in connection with the cession of the Philippines. The discussion of the subject has elicited an interesting letter from Judge DAY, who was lately Secretary of State and who may be properly described as chairman of the American members of the Joint Peace Commission. If any man can explain the payment referred to, he can, and his explanation will be found entirely satisfactory.

The difficulty of the task accomplished by our commissioners at Paris is not yet fully appreciated. Seldom in diplomatic history has either of the parties to a protocol obtained by the ensuing treaty more than the protocol conceded. During the hundred days which followed Dewey's victory at Cavité, the American people had not thoroughly made up its mind as to whether it desired to acquire the whole Philippine archipelago. It was, on the face of it, a new and startling suggestion, and sober-minded men required time to think it over.

Accordingly, when the protocol which was signed on Aug. 12, 1898, was drawn and Bully for you! up, the clause relating to the Philippin was very cautiously framed. Unquestionably, a demand for the cession of those islands would, if then pressed, have been granted, for the Sagasta Cabinet was apprehensive that Warson's fleet, which was under orders to sail, would not only capture the Canaries and the Balearic Isles, but would bombard Cadiz, Carthagena and Barcelona. Such a demonstration in Spanish waters would probably have led to an upris ing of the Carlists and the Republicans, and to the consequent overthrow of the reigning dynasty.

It was in order to save the Alphonsian monarchy that Senor Sagasta hastened to make peace before Warson's fleet could cross the Atlantic; to gain his end, he would not have hesitated to give us not only Cuba and Porto Rico, but the Philippines also, and the more willingly because in August, 1808, the Spanish occupation of those islands, outside of Manila, was but nominal. But, as we have said, in the early the American people to hold the Philippines had not been definitely declared, though it was made known unmistakably soon afterward, and, by Dec. 10, when the treaty was signed at Paris, almost all Republicans, and many Democrats, were seen to be of one

mind upon the matter. Fortunately, a demand for the cession of the archipelago was justified by the third United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and goveignty, we must recognize that the Spanish commissioners could reasonably resist any million inhabitants.

Judge Day points out that our representatives at Paris undertook to overcome proposals, the first of which, happily for us, was rejected. We began by offering to | feel the smart of the cane. assume so much of the so-called Philippine debt, the face value of which was \$40,000,-000, as could be proved to have been expended on public works and permanent improvements for the benefit of the Islands. Had this proposal been accepted, we should have established a precedent from which it would have been difficult for us to depart in the case of Cuba. The Spanish commissioners must now regret that they did not seize the advantage which such a precedent would have given them. If they failed to do so, it was because they were aware that only a small part, if any,

the archipelago. Thus it came to pass that, their first pro-

wholly different ground. Ought we, they asked themselves, to exhibit less liberality in 1898 toward Spain, the discoverer of our country and once the the mistress of the largest part of it, than American diplomatists evinced toward Mexico in 1848? Was not Spain as much straitened financially and as deserving of generous sympathy in her hour of humiliation and dismemberment as was Mexico fifty years before? Would it not be more honorable, and more worthy of a great nation, to repeat what we did in the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and acquire title to territory by purchase rather than by conquest? We gave eighteen million dollars for California and New Mexico, which, in 1848, did not contain one hundred thousand inhabitants, including Indians, nor a single important town. Our commissioners at Paris gave but twenty million dollars for the whole Philippine archipelago; the sum would have been a derisory price for Manila alone, which is universally acknowledged to be the finest city reared by Europeans in the Far East, Insignificant as the purchase money appears when compared with the property acquired, it formed, when con-

verted into pesetas, a welcome contribution to the depleted Spanish treasury. In a word, the Philippines were ours by conquest, but we chose to take them over by purchase. Are there any Americans who wish to show themselves less magnanimous to-day than their fathers were half a century ago?

Dr. Dewey.

Our severe contemporary, the Troy Press, is grieved because the University of Vermont has given the degree of LL.D. to GEORGE DEWEY. "Acts of this character," cries this virtuous voice of Ilium, "do make tevident that there is a deal of sycophantic humbuggery about some of our educational institutions." What is there sycophantic in bestowing an honorary degree upon a man who has deserved well of his country? Harvard College, for instance, in making GEORGE WASHINGTON a Doctor of Laws, showed her veneration for the Commander in-Chief of the Continental Army. Yale honored him in the same way in 1781. WASHINGTON WAS Dr. WASHINGTON, not as a scholar, which he was far from being, but as a soldier.

Much ridicule was poured on the Harvard authorities because they made ANDREW JACKSON a Doctor of Laws in 1833. It was notorious that most of the Cambridge blgwigs regarded him with horror politically, but at least they showed their respect for his office. At Cambridge the compliment has become a matter of form to visiting Presidents; but no visit, no sheepskin. It cannot justly be described as sycophantic to honor with the highest academic laurel the President of the United States, be he railsplitter or be he soldier.

It is easy to laugh at the notion of Admirals and Generals as Doctors of Laws, but the laugh is one of ignorance, after all, The degree lost all its original significance long ago. It implies no knowledge of law or laws, canon or civil or criminal, common or statute, patent or divorce. By the plural 'laws" was meant originally, we suppose, the canon and the civil law. The lawyers and Judges in Louisiana are familiar with the latter and many learned divines and some laymen are familiar with the former. but rarely does one American lawyer know both. So the lawyers themselves are not

capable of an LL.D. on their merits. There is no reason, then, why distinguished military and naval men should not receive this degree as well as distinguished Judges, poets, inventors and mathematicians. It was wholly fitting that a Vermont college should honor the most illustrious of living Vermonters. The University of Vermont says to Admiral Dewey. as every college says to the man whose name it puts upon its rolls, Macte virtute!

again the State Board of Charities. The continual sentimental interference of the State Board of Charities with the discipline of the institutions in its charge has always been a weak spot in our State Government. The members of this board are men and women of high character and good intentions, serving without salary, and undoubtedly deeply interested in their work. But in their official capacity they have often seemed exasperatingly destitute of common sense.

The blame for it all really rests not with the members of the Board, but upon the Governors who appointed them. Instead of selecting for the office-now, under our revised Constitution, a post of power and responsibility-people of practical experience in the management of semi-penal institutions, our Executives have, by a wellmeaning but unfortunate perversity, almost invariably chosen people of wealth or social importance, elderly amateur philanthropart of August, 1898, the determination of pists, drawing-room writers upon sociology, and similar folk who have ever been the prey of sick-faced convicts with their whines of woe, and of the unceasing and unblushing

impostures of yellow journalism. The silly and harmful policy of the State Board of Charities has centred upon the question of corporal punishment. The statute forbids the infliction of corporal punishment in prisons and in all the instiarticle of the protocol, which ran: "The | tutions under the care of the State Superintendent of Prisons. It does not, however, forbid it in the "Homes," &c., which are occupied, for the most part, by juvenile offenders and are given over to the State ernment of the Philippines." Admitting | Board of Charities. The reason for the disthat these words were broad enough to tinction originally existing in the minds cover the exaction of a transfer of sover- of the legislators seems to be that in prisons drastic punishments, like continement in dark cells, are allowed, while concession not explicitly granted in the mutinles and other outbreaks can be supprotocol, and, a fortiori, one that ostensibly pressed at the cost, if necessary, of the lives involved the loss to their country of an of the offenders. On the other hand, though insular empire containing at least eight | punishments of this grave nature would be improper when applied to boys or young women, discipline must be maintained in the one case as in the other, and it ought Spain's opposition by two entirely distinct | not to be seriously questioned that times do arise when youthful criminals should

While the State Board of Charities has never, so far as we know, broadly forbidden corporal punishment in all State institutions, it has discouraged it and, in a general way, has consured the use of force in preserving order. Usually the mere fact that the superintendent of a house of refuge has whipped a vicious boy or chained him to a bedpost has been sufficient cause for a formal and prolonged investigation by the State Board of Charities. The procedure of the board is a matter of sustained and unhappy record. There are first a series of of the proceeds of the Philippine loan could articles under big headlines in one be shown to have been expended on public or two yellow journals detailing the works or for permanent improvements in | handcuffing of a boy, the fact that he has been locked up on bread and water, or has perhaps been surporally punished. The

missioners made a second offer based on a in the shape of one or more of its members, and this committee, after an investigation lasting a day or two and conducted with a sublime disregard of the laws of evidence and the ordinary principles of eliciting truth by examination, declares the superintendent guilty, and effects, by the action of the full Board, his removal and that of the local board of managers of the institution in question. Exaggerated as this statement may seem

to those unacquainted with these cases, it will be recognized as true by those familiar with them. Of course, such gross abuses of justice are not lasting. There are usually upon the local boards of managers one or two gentlemen who refuse to rest under the stigms which has been put upon them and insist upon a reopening of the matter and another investigation conducted according to legal rules. The result of such investigation is always a reversal of the action of the State Board of Charities. It is proved that either the State Board of Charities held too lax and inefficient ideas of discipline, or that it was imposed upon by testimony manufactured and suborned by the employees of sensational newspapers. The superintendent of the institution is reinstated, and the State foots a bill of several thousand dollars for money wasted in the expenses of the affair. Such was the story of the famous attack upon the House of Refuge on Randall's Island in this city years ago, of the monstrous attempt to ruln the Elmira Reformatory, of the fabricated charges made against Super-Intendent PIERCE of the Westchester Home for Indigent Criminals, of the assault upon the management of the Idiot Asylum in Syracuse, and of a score or more of less notorious instances of the blundering and inefficiency of this State Board. Possibly the saddest text for these

reflections is the anarchy now prevailing at the Women's House of Refuge at Hudson. This institution, which has always been considered a model one of its kind, was run entirely by women up to within a year ago. Corporal punishment in a moderate and ordinary form was practised when necessary. Discipline was maintained. The institution was a State pride. The yellow journals began their attacks as usual, magnifying a simple and ordinary case of punishment into an excessive and brutal infliction. The State Board of Charities appeared in due form and enforced the resignation of the superintendent and of the local board of managers. Corporal punishment was abolished and a new board set to running the institution upon the principles of love and moral aussion. Within the last week riots have broken out among the inmates of the Women's House of Refuge, most severe and dangerous of any such in our State's history, which threatened the lives of the new superintendent and keepers and were temporarily suppressed only by the appearance of a deputy sheriff and a large posse of Hudson citizens armed with revolvers. The posse as they made their appearance were greeted with obscene hoots and jeers and the cry, "The State Board of Charities has stopped corporal punishment here. You don't dare to touch us!"

We commend this state of affairs and the general situation which has led up to it to the thoughtful consideration of the Governor of New York.

The Clergy and Politics.

When the clergy pass from the domain of religion and theology to discuss or dogmatize about large public questions outside of their strictly professional sphere, it be-hooves them, if they would not impair confidence in the Church itself, to be careful that they justify the excursion by the peculiar wisdom of their utterances. They they lose altogether when they come down to command respect for their arguments inherent intellectual strength and substantial equipment of knowledge. An intellectual product which would be too poor and feeble for the forum will often pass muster in the pulpit, with the help of clerical robes. a dim religious light and a voice which can give to commonplace the impressive solemnity of almost inspired wisdom.

The clergy need to be warned of that langer, more especially at the present time, because there is now a widespread disposition among them to substitute pure philanthropy for religion, and to regard the discussion of social and even political quesquestion of all concerns this life only so far as it is preparatory to the life to come, as a probationary state merely, seems to have been abandoned by them to an extent which suggests doubt as to their continued faith in it. They are quick to seize an oppor tunity to prescribe something else than the old religious remedy or compensation for all human ills, though we are obliged to confess that rarely do they show profound knowledge or notable skill as practitioners of the secular art.

This deficiency has been made strikingly manifest in some of the speeches and papers at the Episcopal Church Congress in session at St. Paul. A leading subject of discussion there, for instance, was "Imperialism," and it was introduced by a paper from Bishop Potter. It is excusable in the Bishop that the pressure of his multifarious duties in the great diocese of New York does not permit his giving to a subject of so profound importance the careful and original reflection its adequate treatment paper, therefore, indicated haste in its preparation and superficial thought, and it made evident that his sources of information were casual only, and chiefly those which are rendered valueless for the purposes of the statesman by partisan maligof general historical study seemed also insufficient to sustain his argument and his essay he had not imperilled respect for the epis- their charlots of gold. copal dignity and authority by departing

from his purely religious sphere. We will give only a single indication of his method in discussing the subject, but it is sufficient to justify what we have said. In speaking of our relations with the Philippines, he relied solely on hearsay and on chiefly discredited newspaper evidence; but this special insult to his country, through its President, goes even to the extreme of the most flippant writer:

"He [the President] happens usually, with us. to have a task on hand—that of securing his own recleotion-which naturally absorbs a large share of his time. How can he be expected to neglect it for the care of some wretched islands—mainly peopled, as he is told (though, unfortunately for him, incorrectly), with a lot of ignerant little 'niggers'? Or, rather, if he must give them some sort of attention, how posal not having been accepted, our com- | State Board of Charities instantly appears | can be make their conquest and government a means | the Lipton.

of strengthening himself with his party and binding new adherents to a 'great and sposts ment' for his realection?

The President of the United States is in

no respect different from the English Premier so far as concerns the political necessity of having political support. He is no more working for his reflection than is the sovereign of a constitutional monarchy in striving to build up or preserve a popular sentiment which makes possible the full execution of his policy. As to ignorance of the conditions in the Philippines and the spirit and character of their population, where does it really exist? Is it in the President, in daily communication with officers, civil and military, who have studied the problem on the ground and gained long experience in the practical treatment of it, or is it in a Bishop who knows nothing about the subject except by mere hearsay and can only repeat the exploded accusations of indignant newspapers?

Such an exhibition by a clergyman tends to lower his whole order, even the Church itself, in the esteem of intelligent, conscientious and reflecting men. It exposes the clergy to discriminating criticism apart from the religious glamour of their office and causes them to be sized up intellectually for what they are intrinsically. If a clergy man is bold enough to invite this ordeal, prudence requires that he should take pains to fit himself to endure it by obtaining an even more complete mastery of the subject than would be exacted of him if he was merely an irresponsible lay disputant or advocate. He must justify his right to speak as authoritatively and dogmatically on public questions as he does as a priest and theologian on religious questions. He must vindicate his assumption in teaching politics and save it from sheer presumption by bringing into that field some element of wisdom, of knowledge, philosophy and perception which those trained and accustomed to cultivate it had neglected more especially when he speaks in tones of contempt as one who looks down on them from a higher moral and intellectual elevation.

The Orange Free State. It was to be expected that the Orange Free State would make common cause with the Transvaal. The convention between these republics provides that the Free State shall support the Transvaal in the field when it is unrighteously attacked by a foreign power. There is no difference of opinion among the Boers, wherever they may live-and about half the white population of Cape Colony are Boers-as to the justice of the Transvaal's cause. The attitude and doings of the Free State, all this year, have shown that its people would not be idle lookers-on in the event of war.

Early in the year the nineteen district commandants met at Bloemfontein to discuss with the Government the preparations required for any eventuality. The meeting was secret, but some results of it could not be hidden. After that meeting all the burghers were well supplied with ammunition. A large force was set at work building a new fort on the north side of the capital, and on June 1 a member of the Government said the country was never before so well prepared for whatever might happen; 15,000 well-equipped burghers could be put in the field at any time.

The Free State has had its own troubles with Great Britain, though their friendly relations, for many years, have been uninterrupted. The efforts to found the State were brought to nought by the British who defeated the Boers at Boomplasts and claimed the whole country, but gave it back in 1854. Then, in 1871, Griqua Land West, where the Kimberley diamond mines are situated, was proclaimed British territory, though it had been must not forget that in the pulpit, sur- governed for fifteen years by the Free rounded by all the adjuncts, accessories State. In the end England recognized the and accompaniments of impressive religipustice of the Boer claim by paying a large lous worship, they have an advantage which | price for the district. On the whole, the country has long been prosperous and cono debate on the same plane with men who, tented. Until the recent era of railroads it with all observant men. was for more accessible than the Transvasi and disputations, must rely wholly on their | Closer contact with the outside world made the burghers more liberal and enlightened than their neighbors. They favored railroads when the people of the Transvaal opposed them. They led a quiet and pastoral existence, undisturbed by that influx of restless Europeans which has led the Transvaal Boers to regard their gold mines as the curse of the country.

Since the Free State was founded it has never before had a war on its hands. It has not even had a native question, for there are scarcely enough blacks in the country to supply the labor market, and it has thus escaped such terrible difficulties tions as necessarily appertaining to their as those between the Transvaal burghers office. The religious theory that the great and the swarming native population around them. But the Free State farmers are at last joined in a war against England and no one doubts that they will fight hard. They believe that the very existence of the Afrikanders is at stake.

Colonel and Country.

We have never regarded it as any of our business or of anybody else's business how much money Col. BRYAN was putting into his purse. It is his right to make all he can, the Democratic objection to plutocrats not applying to believers in the silver

There is a point of view, however, from which the success of Col. BRYAN as a money-earner is a subject of legitimate comment.

When we read, for instance, that he has been making \$2,500 a week on the Illinois corn-fair circuit, or that he got \$600 for a single address, we congratulate him on doing so well. But how does it happen that people get the money to go to the by a man so conspicuous requires. His Colonel's show unless the country is better off than he is willing to admit?

Much as people may like to gaze upon his fine, melodramatic face or to be scorched by his flaming tongue, they will scarcely go without bread and clothes for the privilege. Yet it is likely enough that long nity and misrepresentation. His foundation | before this time next year the Colonel will be describing his regular appailing vision of a million of men out of work and the at philosophy. The paper suggested, in fine, gaunt Spectre of Famine stalking through that he would have been more prudent if the land, while the millionaires grin from

> The Atlanta Constitution raises the sectional question in a new form by printing editorially this remarkable statement:

"When we make the declaration that a contribution with a Southern postmark, on reaching the editorial rooms of one of the leading magazines of one of the great Fastern cities, is not received with the same attention which is given to a contribution The same thing is true of the dally newspaper." Discrimination against the literary South. extending its scrutiny even to the postmark

Is St. Louis the First? From the St. Louis Republic. fir Thomas should take time to remember here also may be mamy a stip between the Oup

on the envelope? We don't believe it.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

Striking Views of a Protestant Minister. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your edito rial yesterday morning on "Church Going" is partly right, and yet it is not all the truth. I am able from experience as a minister and again as a wage earner to throw at least a side light on the "tired feeling" a very hard-work-

ing man has on Sunday morning. For a year in New York, 1807-98, I earned my bread by good, hard work, ten hours a day, six days in the week. There was overtime two weeks in the month, quite a good deal. I have worked until 19 o'clock of a Saturday night, then in an hour and a half could count on being to bed. Of course I was not in the pastorate that year, but most of the time was a superintendent of a Sunday school. Many of the workers were tired, and not being over spiritual, perhaps, they insisted on getting away from town somewhere and somehow. I did not blame them in a sense, while I know that I was rested, refreshed and wonderfully helped by my way of spending Sunday.

The Protestant world needs a reformation of the manner of stating the import and value of church attendance, or else a reformation of the idea of church attendance. Non-attendance, or attendance from the Protestant view, is a privilege missed or enjoyed, not a necessity. Any other view is Roman Catholic and makes salvation depend on the Church, not upon the individual relation to a personal Saviour, without the intervention of a priest. If the Catholis theory of salvation is right, so also is that theory of church attendance right. At least it is far superior to our Protestant custom Being an orthodox minister of the Protestant

faith, I am not to be understood as decrying my own creed. Far from it. My salvation does not depend on my church attend-ance, nor upon church ordinances as such. They can and should be, or be made to be, to me a valuable means of grace. But I am competent without them to live and die an accredited citizen of the neavenly kingdom. There may be, and there are, good reasons why I. as a Christian, sustain church services. I may be a better Christian, better instructed in and fortified by the truths of Christianity taught and preached at church. I will be in better trim every way to be helpful to others inside and outside the Church. Nor can I perform my whole duty of worshipping my Creator, as I am to-day related, without some such popular service; at least, not so well. But my salvation is a matter of personal faith in a peronal Saviour.

Why, then, all this everlasting din about church attendance, unless it be to indicate that this or that man, singer or new creed is more less popular for a given time, or that a greater or less number attach importance to r can engage in church services?

I belong to three secret orders, the name of any one of which in its aphere of action is a sufficient guarantes of its usefulness, stability and popularity; yet the ever-vexed question with many a ledge is non-attendance. There may be differences of opinion about

the spiritual results or even aims of the present Evangelical Church; but there can be no question that it is the most tremendous force for good in our social and national life there is among us. If this force is unpopular, it is unfortunate for those who despise it. I am not prepared to say that non-attendance at church, if true, is, or is not, a sign of the decadence of Christianity: but I am prepared to say that of itself it is not of sufficient force to demand such a conclusion. I don't believe the great Protestant world is tired of the Christ of Evangelical Christianity.

It is not quite so certain, however, that the times do not demand a recasting of more than one of the forms that we have assumed as best representing this Christ. For one thing, I believe too much stress is laid on a certain kind of church attendance—in mere numbers, for in-JOSEPH GASTON. HIDE PARK. N. Y., Oct. 11.

THE PROSPERITY SENATOR JONES

WANTS. The Workers Presperous, but His Friends Unable to Get Rich by Loafing.

From the Richmond Times, Senator Jones, Chairman of the Chicago Demo cratic party, returned to this country from Europe a few days ago, and proceeded at once to unbosom himself to the American people. He said that all of the talk about prosperity was ridiculous, and that the country was not prosperous. Now, for any man to stand up in the face of the American people and

tell them that they are not prosperous, when the country is in such a rush and tide of business as was never heard of before, is simply to discredit himself But in point of fact Senator Jones is not suffering from such an extravagant delusion, after all, what he means is that the calamity shouters who see around waiting for the Government to make then rich are not prospering. His ideas of prosperity centre in and revolve around them. Unless they can get cash to buy whisker and tobacco, while they

gossip about the court house in regard to the coun try "going to rain because the niggers won't work," Senator Jones imagines that the country is on the brink of ruin. They are the people to prosper,lin his mind, and there is no prosperity unless they can lotter around and swap anecdotes, while they re peat every fifteen minutes what the Governor of North Carolina is reported to have said to the Governor of South Carolina.

It is of no consequence, in his opinion, that the

negro laborers who produce the cotton about which they are always gabbling are getting better wages than they ever got in their lives, and have clean shirts to wear on Sunday and are able to give their barefooted children shoes. It is of no consequence, in his opinion, that the great industries of the country are paying their employees the best wages the ever received, and that every man who is willing to work can get work with the best wages that the world has ever known to be paid. This part of th Jones and his kind, much as they talk about "gov erument by injunction" and the necessity of th cliticians of labor having full and every opportunity to burn up property and murder and maltrea men who are willing and anxious to work. It is the calamity man who will not work, come what may, who must be thought of.

Slow Increase of London Population.

From the Medical Record, The annual report of statistics relating to London has just been published. Taking the increase of population between 1801 and 1898 as a basis, the population of London in April, 1897, would be es timated at 4,474,350, an increase of 41,312, equiva-lent to 0.982 per cent. or less than 1 per cent in the year. With respect to births, marriages and deaths, the statistics quoted s op at 1896, with birthe for that year: males, legitimate, 65,928 illerit/mate, 2.552; females, legitimate, 42.862; il legitimate, 2,481; making a total of 133,433, showing a decrease of 322 over the previous year. Of the 79,744 people married in London in 1896, 35,4754 were bachelors, 56,755 spinsters; 48,118 widowers and 8,117 widows.

Inviting Disaster to England.

From the London Court Journal. The fact that Mr. Kipling has presented the copy right of his poem "The Old Issue" to the nation, has suggested the idea to some minds that the Poet Laureate should make a rule of fo lowing the samgenerous course. Certainly, Mr. Austin should cele-brate either the America Cup race or the South African troubles with the same stirring patriotism Whether he should give his work to the world, or not, is a matter difficult to decide, considering the peculiar "official" position which poets laurests occupy. We believe that Mr. Austin's last publics tion was "Jameson's Ride," and it is almost time for him to write its sequel.

To THE EUTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please read

the following cable despatch from London: Private advices from Johannesburg have been received to the effect that speculators, mostly Jews, are buying in property there by wholessle at rubbleh prices. One man before leaving the city sold his house and furniture to a Jew for dity shillings. Now, will you kindly inform me whether the man who sold his house was a Baptist or a Unitarian? NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Time, the Destroyer. From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The Temple of Karnak is falling. It is a strange soincidence that this famous structure and the THE CANADIAN HINTERLANDS.

An Altruistic Proposal to Give to the Domin-

ion Dyen and Hoboken. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: The geo graphical misfortunes of Canada are similar in kind in both her Atlantic and Pacific hinterlands. Her Atlantic outlet is the St. Lawrence River, which substantially parallels the seacoast for 1,000 miles and is frozen half the year; and Montreal, the junction point of her internal transportation systems, is 966 miles from the sea, via the St. Lawrence, and barely three hundred miles, by a low-grade road, from the open port of New York. Hence fully half the foreign trade of her eastern hinterland pays

tribute to us for ingress and egress. The plight of her northwest hinterland is the same in kind, but three times worse in fact. There her outlet, secured to her by the Treaty of Washington, is the Yukon River, 3,000 miles long and open three months in the year, and paralleling our Alaskan coast, the

3,000 miles long and open three months in the year, and paralleling our Alaskan coast, the nearest point of which, the Lynn Canal, is less than a day's walk from the Canadian border, and, like the Hudson River, the corresponding vantage point on the Atlantic coast, belongs to the United States.

Hence the struggle of the Canadians to get an outlet, so that the dreary tale of blighted aspirations and commercial dependency which is true of their Atlantic hinterland also.

Why should the United States maintain conditions of land ownership which make the Canadians suffer loss and inconvenience, and pay tribute for the privilege of ingress and egress to and from their own country? Is it in accordance with the highest ideals and enlightened policy—is it Christian—to inflet on our neighbors the newssity of carrying their goods over our land and paying backsheesh for the privilege?

The spirit which, prompts some of our benighted "patriots" to maintain such swil and onerous conditions is that same old evil spirit which has inspired "jingolsm," "pretection—ism," "patriotism" and so-called "American—ism"—the spirit against which our educators and periodicals of advanced thought inveigh, and which now finds vent in "expansionism." "imperialism" and "criminal aggression" toward sunburnt savages and toward Canada in oruel repression of her natural and laudable ambitions for independence in commerce, transportation and mineral and industrial development.

Are we not great enough to be magnanimous cultured enough to practise self-surrender.

Are we not great enough to be magnanimous

Are we not great enough to be magnanimous cultured enough to practise actification and philosophical enough to find our comperant philosophical enough to find our comperant on the property of the property o NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

Ballad of the America.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The accompanying song was composed and sung many years ago in commemoration of the race of the yacht America. Capt Brown, who sailed the yacht, has several descendants in Brooklyn. and from one of them I obtained the enclosed in manuscript. I used to hear it sung at confamily. I do not think it has ever appeared in print, but, like the Iliad of Homer, has been transmitted by word of mouth to posterity.

P. S.-I might mention that at the close P. c.—I might mention that at the close of the race a large marine glass was presented to Capt. Brown, inscribed, "To Capt. Richard Brown, of the Yacht America." There was nothing to indicate the name of the donor, and many were of the opinion that it came from Mrs. Guelph.

TACHT AMBRICA Come and listen to my ditty. And a song to you I'll sing Of four and twenty yachtemen All anchored in a ring. It was the Royal Yacht Club, The Queen of England's pride. The pride of all the rachting clubs.

That ever sailed from Ryde.

Chorus: Where did you come from New York town, Who is your captain? Captain Bishard Brown Or old Dick Brown.

It happened on one morning When the sun was shining bright, A modest looking schooner Hove wing and wing in sight. Not one of them could say. Or ever thought that such a craft Came from America.

Chorus: Where did you come from ! On she came as lightly As a bird upon the wing And rounding to so noiselessly Dropped anchor in the ring. Her etern presents an saule enread And that was all the ornament She bore of any sort.

Chorus: Where did you come from It was then the Royal Yaoht Club Some thought she was some pumpking, Some thought her more than that. But interchange of visits Soon made it clear as day That she was Brother Jonathan's

Own yacht, America. Chorus: Where did you come from Next day our worthy Commodore A challenge did indite As fair and free and frank and bold As any man could write. He told the noble Wilton He would sail his Yankee yacht Against his rachts and schooners

Of size he cared not what. Chorus: Where did you come from Now the yachting season's open And we're the only Yankees here To represent our Nation. We entered a ainst fifty Boyal racers round the Nab And best them just as easy As a delphin would a crab.

Chorus: Where did you some from This touched the heart of good John Bull And raised his nation's pride. He said. " I'll bet five hundred pounds I'll find a boat at Hyde In sailing Ofty miles and back Will brat the Yankee Doodle, Or I will plainly tell the world I am a beaten Noodle. Chorus: Where did you come from!

To glorify the eight. The nobs and snobs, the yachts and yawls Around the lele of Wight The signal's given, off we go, But need I tell the story How far behind we left John Bull Rejoicing in his glory? Chorus: Where did you come from Now the yachting season's over

And we've all had lots of fun.

The cups and -rizes given to

Now the day arrives, the Queen is there

The winners that have won. And Queen Victoria frankly gives Her honest apprehati And says that when the Yankees wish They can beat all creation Chorus: Where did you come from ! The good old tars of England While others not just sat affed

Denounce their blessed eve The ladies pass and kiss their hands In token of adleu. And all the roosters in their coops Sing Yankes Doodle doo. Chorus: Where did you come from Polty McGrail.

Three cheers for Polly McGrail, and give them with And all se honest people, just cheer, and don't keep She's fighting for her home and babe, and husband

who is sick. Hurrah! Hurrah! for Polly, I think she's just a Go on, dear girl, work on and win, you have my heartfelt prayers, And don't mind sister Alice, nor the "boycots" nor

For the starry flag waves over you beneath a cloudiese sky. Under its folds brave men have died, have died to make us free; Then free you are to work or play, so go on to vicOUR EXPANDING MARKET.

Senator Frys of Maine Elequently Describes the Progress of American Trade.

From a speech at Warrester last Tuesday. God was ver, good to us. He scattered his gifts here with a wonderfully prodigal hand. Ten thousand miles of acanonat equipped with spacious harbors; 23,900 miles of navigable rivers; great lakes planted right here where commerce seemed to require them; mountains of iron ; coal enough to supply the world; gold, silver, copper-indeed every metal and mineral which man needs. Boundless forests, A climate so friendly, so varied, that we can produce every manner of fruit and grain a man requires. We made fairly good use of them all. Since the close of the Civil War the progress of this republic has been the marvel of the whole world. We have gone forward with leaps and bounds. We have outstripped every nation on earth in manufactures, mining and agriculture. Why? Gladstone not a great many years ago in a leastet, published by him. said: "Our daughter over the sea may sometime overtake her mother." Suppose the blessed old man were alive to-day and should write the fact, what would be say? daughter beyond the seas has overtaken the mother, has distanced her in the race and can only see her now looking backward through the dust raised by the wheels of herown magnificent progress." And, more than We had the best market that was known on earth : a market which consumed nearly our entire product. Now it is rather refreshing for us Republicans here to-night to remember that while this magnificent progress of our prosperity, while this splendid home market may not be traceable to Republican legislation, it has all been secured under Republican legislation alone. The home market worked badly in one respect,

It led our manufacturers, our business on to contentment which was liable to be disastrous; a contentment with its own to the neglect of foreign markets, their necessities and their conditions. But we had a bitter experience-a terrible teacher, but a faithful oneand from 1803 forward for the next five or six years we learned that we must have a foreign market; we learned that our product was one-quarter greater than we could consume. We knew that the product must be sold abroad, or, crab-like this republic must progress backward. Its decadence had started without a foreign mar-ket. How could it be found? It was not an easy problem. Our competitors the world over were strongly entrenched in every commercial port. They had subsidized steamship lines reaching everywhere; they had long established business agencies; they had banking facilities; they had a familiar knowledge and acquaintance with all the conditions of foreign trade, and yet we started into the solu-

tion of the problem with courage and hope, If you remember, the manufacturers of the United States formed an association embracing in its membership every State in the Union. That association was formed for one purpose and that was to solve this problem of how to obtain foreign markets for our manufactured goods. They sent agents into every nation of the world. Then, shortly after that the Philadelphia Museum was formed, whose only purpose was to give information to manufacturers and business men of this country as to how and where exports can be sent and in what manner. That is holding now in Philadelph a. It has done splendid work. Then an American-Aniatic association was formed to investigate rade in the Orient. Then an American-Chinese association was formed to investigate our trans-continental Chinese trade. They cent their agents abroad. The result was that last year we imported in round numbers \$767, 000,000 worth of goods. We experted in round numbers \$1,340,000,000 worth. The balance of trade in our favor was over \$500,000,000, payable in gold. pose was to give information to manufacturers

Sir Henry Irving on the Drama.

From the London Daily Chronicle. Bir Henry Irving laid the memorial stone of new theatre in Lower Broughton, a populous suburb of Manchester. Sir Henry said:

"I have come here to-day with the keepest pleasure to take part in this ceremony, for whenever I hear of a foundation stone of a new theatre I always want to lay it, and rejoice over it as a hen does over an egg. You will gather from this that I am a bit of an enthuelast on this subject. For many years now I have been preaching the theatre, not only from the standpoint of art, but also on sound social policy. I have always contended that a well-conducted playhouse is a centre of rational recreation, and without rational recreation no community can pretend to have its faculties in proper order. I know that when we talk about the theatre in relation to general education some wise person is sure to start up and ask whether a particular plece of stage-work-always chosen in this connection for certain defects of matter or taste-is the kind of thing on which we base

connection for certain defects of matter or taste—is the kind of thing on which we base the educational pretensions of the drama. The answer is very simple. We take the drama broadly—just as we take the literature of fletton—and maintain that its influence tends to provide a fund of rational amusement which making due allowance for the imperfections of human nature, is productive of social benefit.

There is a class of people who tell you this is all very well, but there is too much human nature in the drama. If so, then there is too much oft in the novel, and a great deal too much oft in the novel, and a great deal too much oft in the novel, and a great deal too much of it in the novel, and make the publication of human nature you had better shut up the circulating library, and make the publication of newspapers a penal off-nee. But really this branch of controversy is rather barren, and I am half ashamed to mention it here. I don't apologise for this foundation stone. I believe it is a real contribution to the spread of the humanities, of those artistic amenities of life which lighten the burden of daily toil with the play of sympathy and imagination. In a country like Germany this is taken for granted. Notody there is called upon to justify the theatre, for it is intimately associated with the life and traditions of the people. In England we are not quite so rational, for Loutinue to receive letters from young men who tell me they are about to take part in a debate on the question 'Is play-going consistent with Christian morals?'—and ask me to supply them with arguments in support of the affirmative. Some day, I hone, play-going will cease to be a hone of contention in mutual improvement societies, or become a purely historical an' academic topic of discussion, like the execution of Charles I. Hook to this foundation stone as a means to that deal rabe of the counter attractions of Manchester, is a worthy tribute to your public spirit."

Dr. De Costa's Withdrawal Reprobated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial this morning on "The Briggs Controversy Revived" speaks of Dr. De Costa's withdrawal from the Episcopal ministry as "the first manifestation among the Episcopal clergy of a positive conviction that in tolerating and substantially adopting the Biblical theory of Dr. Brigge that Church has revolutionized and outraged its histor c faith, and thus forfeited Its right to the title of Christian." You also say that "he abandons it because he believes that by

that "he abandons it because he believes that by departing from the faith it has lost its title to be so considered."

Now, the Church has not adopted the theory of Dr. Briggs, nor has it departed from the faith. The Church is too log to adout the views of any mere man, and there is room in it for any one who believes the Ausailes Creed in its entirety, whether he be High, Low or Broad in his predilections. If there he any in the Church who do not so believe their membership is merely an evidence of their hypogristy but it does not brain't he great bedy of Church men as hypogries. Our Bishops do not claim infallibility. They may make mistakes, they have made many in the past; but the whole organization is not responsible for the mistakes of any one man. Dr. De Coars's resignation appears to be less the result of his convertions than of an uncertainty as to the right. The is sure that the ground he has taken in the past is the correct one, it seems to me that it was his duty to remain in the Church and in holy orders, and to exert his influence as is aven in the correction of over-zealous Broad Churchmen.

He certainly could do more good in the

leaven in the correction of over-zealous Broad Churchmen.

He certainly could do more good in the Church than he can out of it, and his with drawnl will be a positive source of discouragement to those men who are striving to a syntathe plane of good churchmanshir. When a theologian of destructive tendencies is admitted to the Church, the need for steal flastness among those loyal to her traditions is a little more apparent. The reaignation of Dr. De Costa of the court of the court